

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1825.

No. 282.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Whit. glon. Pay. to the		Newbern.		Petersburg	
		May 31.	June 20.	June 4.	June 24.	June 24.	June 24.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	120 125	125 160	150 175	130 200		
Apple,		37 40	42 45	40 45	50 75		
Peach,			50 55	75 80	60 70		
Bacon,	lb.	8	6 7	6 6 1/2	6 1/2 7 1/2		
Beeswax,		33	32 34	32 35			
Butter,		25 30	15 20	15 20			
Coffee,		20	18 23	23 24	20 22		
Corn,	bush.	70 75	60 70	45 50	55 60		
Cotton,	lb.	2 22	19 20	23 25	18 25		
Candles, mould,		12 14	12 14	15 16			
Cassia, rough,	bush.		75 80	65 75			
Cash,	bbl.	550 562	425 500	600 750	550 750		
Cin. Holland,	gall.	80 90	90 125	100 125	90 125		
Country,		36 40	43 45	40 50			
Coin,	10000	11000 12000			11200 12500		
Cards,	lb.	9 10	7 8	7 9			
Cane,	cask	150 200	250 300		200		
Molasses,	gall.	36 37	35 40	30	36 40		
Powder, Amer.	keg		500 800		600 650		
Sum, Jamaica,	gall.	90 100	80 100	90 100	150 175		
West India,		65 70	70 80	75 85	75 100		
New England,		40	42 1/2 45	45	40 45		
Rice,	cwt.	375	400 450	500			
Shot,			1100 1200		950 1000		
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	50 55	80 90	65 75	75		
Turk's Island,		45 50	70 75	60			
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	1000	800 1050	900 1250	900 1300		
Leaf,	lb.		17 19	18 20	15 23		
Sea, Imperial & Gunpowder,			150 175		150 200		
Hyson,			120 120				
Young Hyson,					100 130		
Polacco,	cwt.	400 450	400 550		500 1250		
Callow,	lb.	9 10	7 7 1/2	12 13			
Wheat,	bush.		75 80		90 100		
Whiskey,	gall.	33	32 1/2 35	35 40	30 33		
Wine, Madeira,			250 400		250 400		
Teneriffe,			125 150	160 175			
Sherry,				200 225			
Port,			200 325				
Malaga,			80				

LEGHORN BONNETS.

We have just received from New York an elegant assortment of Leghorn Bonnets.

J. P. Sneed & Co.

June 7. 77-2w

WOOL CARDING.

SAMUEL S. CLAYTOR & Co., six miles below Hillsborough, at the old tilt hammer on Eno, have their machine for carding wool in good order, and will card for ten cents a pound, and break for hatters at six and a quarter cents.

Those who intend to have their wool carded, must pick it open and twist off with their fingers every tag or curl, and clean out all the trash. The sooner it is brought to be picked, the better it can be done. If it lies long the wax gets hard and gummy, and injures the staple, and in cold weather it is very difficult to do good work.

CASH given for FLAX SEED, delivered at the mill, or at the store of J. P. Sneed & Co. in Hillsborough.

FOR SALE, Oil, Hops, Axes, Plows, &c. Wagons and Carriages.

They will have in operation by the middle of October next, a first rate

COTTON GIN,

and will give Cash for Cotton

S. S. Claytor & Co.

June 7. 77-1m

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following places to collect the Tax for 1824, viz. at William Green's on the 4th of July next—at John Newlin's on the 5th—at Murphree's Mill on the 6th—at George Albright's on the 7th—at John Long's on the 8th—at Michael Holt's on the 9th—at Ephraim Cook's on the 11th—at James Cook's on the 12th—at Chesley F. Faucett's on the 13th—at James Hutchinson's on the 14th—at Andrew McCauley's on the 15th—at Geo. A. M. Kane's on the 16th—at Rankin McKee's on the 18th—at Richardson Nickols's on the 19th—at the Court House in Hillsborough on the 20th—at Carrington's store on the 21st—at H. Sims's mill on the 22d—at R. N. & Z. Herndon's store on the 23d—at Sampson Moore's on the 25th—at Geo. Johnston's on the 26th—at Chapel Hill on the 27th—and at Brown's mill on the 28th. All persons are requested to attend and pay their respective dues, as I shall force collection from all persons who may be delinquents, without discrimination.

T. D. Watts, Sheriff

N. B. The Magistrates who were appointed by the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places of collection, to take the list of taxables and taxable property for the year 1825.

T. D. W. Sheriff

June 2. 77-4w

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

May Term, 1825.

Amos Nickols } Levied on land &c.
Barnabas O'Farrell } St. to the heirs at
administrator. } law of Baldwin Nickols,
deceased.

Appearing to the court, that George Nickols, one of the children and heirs at law of Baldwin Nickols, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state; therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said George Nickols to be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why the said land should not be sold to satisfy the debt aforesaid, with costs of suit.

Test, John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$2 50. 77-5w

State of North Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

May Term, 1825.

James Parsons and others, } John Wiley and Wm.
justices, &c. to the } Causbee summoned
use of Robert D. } as garnishees.
Lansley. } Garnishment filed.

William Thom.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that the pendency of this suit be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our next court, to be held on the third Monday of August next, at the court house in Greensboro, and plead or reply, that judgment final will be entered against him.

A true copy from the minutes.

Test, John Hanner, Clerk.

Price adv. \$4 65 77-3m

PLenty of excellent BACON and LARD

for sale low for cash or on a short credit.

John Roberts.

May 30. 76-3w

STRAYED,

From the subscriber, on the 2d instant, a likely Filly, about fifteen months old, of a roanish colour, has a small white spot on her forehead, and had on when she went away a small bell. I expect she has followed some waggon. Any information of said filly will be thankfully received by me, by letter or otherwise, the letter directed to Col. H. Sims's, or to the widow Dillard's. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me in the lower part of Orange county, near the road leading from Hillsborough to Raleigh.

William Roan.

May 26 76-3wp

OYER AND TERMINER.

New York, June 30.

Present—The Hon. Judge Edwards, Aldermen King, Cowary, Davis, and Ostrander.

The court opened at 12 o'clock this day, for the purpose of sentencing the seven young men who had been convicted last week of man-laughter, committed by them on the body of the late Mr. Lambert.

After the clerk had read over the record of the conviction, and put the usual question, if either of them had any thing to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon them, Potts addressed the court in a few words:—"I have an aged mother," said he, "and two sisters to mourn over my lot, and if there is any mercy in the court, let it be shown to me." Walker then addressed the bench:—"As far as Mr. R. has said about me, he will have to answer before God for its truth or falsehood. It was the last of my thoughts that any one should be harmed that night." Both of them made a few other remarks, but what we have given is the substance.

His honor judge Edwards then pronounced the sentence of the court:—"A jury of your country, selected under circumstances peculiarly favourable to your greatest desire of acquittal, and after hearing with the greatest patience and attention the evidence, and counsel engaged in your behalf, have pronounced you guilty of the crime of manslaughter. Before I enter into the circumstances of the case, I must here remark, that a the very inception of this business, you selected the worst of all seasons for your amusement, namely, the dead of night. From the general tenor of the testimony, it appears, that when you left that house, (the tavern in Broadway, where they had met and drank,) you departed in a state of intoxication. Each of you had drank seven glasses of spirituous liquors. The first we hear of you afterwards, is the throwing of a stone at a carriage returning into town through Broadway. This carriage probably contained females. On being questioned on that subject, one and all of you stoutly denied the fact. Mr. Lambert's party then came up and made a similar inquiry. After his party had passed on, you came up with them, between Art-street, and one of you asked one of them if he was not a gentleman; another put his foot up to trip Mr. Pell, and another smoked a cigar in his face. A combat ensued. With the exception of Mr. Pell, who returned the assault in a very spirited and becoming manner, none of Mr. L.'s party made the least resistance. Even after you discovered that they made no resistance, you had the heart to follow them up, and repeat the blows upon them. You have put forward as a pretext that their being dandies excited your passions; but Mr. Lambert was not a dandy; he was a man advanced in life. Their appearance might have given you that knowledge. Watch and murder being cried, it appears that after separating awhile, you met again at Mrs. Potts's, as the place of rendezvous. Three of you next morning were overheard in a grog shop by one of our watchmen, saying that you had a sphere last night, and if they would go up to Vauxhall Garden they may find some hats and coats, and perhaps some dead bodies too.

Now, if any apology is to be made on the score of intoxication, these three young men had not such an excuse the next morning. So far from showing contrition, they had the audacity to exult over their conduct. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, it gives the affair a very unfavorable colour. Whether intoxicated or not, this affair eventuated in the death of Mr. Lambert, who was warmly and affectionately beloved by all who knew him. A whole community was in tears. If he had been removed by the will of God, it would have created much sorrow, but to be bereft of life, in the night time, by a band of young men in a frolic, gave a shock to the moral sense of the whole community. I do not impute to you, that you meditated the death of any one; the jury have also taken this view of the subject in finding the verdict they did, neither do we feel ourselves at liberty to limit our views to your case, or merely what may be due to you personally for this crime. Riotous assemblies of young men at night break down all sound morality and good order, and lead to the most aggravated crimes. For this reason the law, which is the experience of ages, has looked with a severe eye upon such scenes. In fixing the punishment which we intend, we mean to teach all vicious young men that this law will be obeyed. It walks side by side with the citizen at the dead of night, for his protection and his security. It may have leaden feet, but it has iron hands. In fixing your punishment then, we have deliberately considered what is due to your crime—what is due to your per-

sons—and what is due to society. However much we may pity your situation, or the sorrow of your afflicted parents, yet these emotions must yield to the paramount duty of protecting the whole community. We have reflected on your case—we have paid a most respectful regard to the recommendation of the jury—we have also considered your youthful years, and have mitigated your punishment as much as all these circumstances would require. The sentence of the court is, that each of you (here the judge named the prisoners,) for this felony, be imprisoned in the state prison for the term of seven years—for the first three calendar months of this term, you be put into solitary confinement, and for the rest of the period, to hard labour. Before you leave this place, let me remark that in all probability you will be made to suffer much, whatever impression your good conduct hereafter may make upon the executive. Before I leave the bench it may be proper to make a few observations on an evil which affects the whole community. It is a duty which I owe to the situation I hold. It appears that the keeper of the house where those young men spent the evening, dealt out to them seven glasses each. The most deplorable masses of human misery, are in a great measure to be ascribed to the grog shop. We see the tendency of such places in the late of these young men. I here put the question emphatically—is there no remedy? How many of our citizens must lose their lives? How many of our young men must be consigned to the prisons of their country? How many afflicted fathers and broken hearted mothers must follow their youthful offspring to the place of punishment, before some remedy can be found? Sure it is not unreasonable to expect that no more licenses should be given. The community will look in vain to laws for protection, so long as this practice of granting numerous licenses is indulged in any great or unreflecting extent.

We have endeavoured to give the leading thoughts of the most spirited expressions of this excellent sentence, but we know very well how feeble our attempts are to give due justice to his honor. It was the most feeling, eloquent and appropriate sentence which we have heard for a long time. Some of the prisoners appeared somewhat affected, but it was nothing of a very uncommon degree. Their mothers, sisters and other friends, in the adjoining benches, exhibited the deepest symptoms of sorrow for their sad and melancholy fate.

Advocate.

Extract of a letter from Abner Allyn, esq. dated Navy, Vermont, 9th June, to a gentleman in Providence, R. I.

"A fatal accident happened in the township of Random. A son of Mr. John Stevens, only five years old, went out to gather flowers on Tuesday forenoon, and was sent for in about half an hour. He was tracked more than half a mile, but not discovered until the Friday following. The first day and night was warm. The second and third night it snowed. The faithful dog which accompanied the child, came in on Thursday night. He was then fed, and the people taking torches the dog followed his tracks (there being a light snow) and found the child soon after sun rise. He was under a log on his face, bedded in leaves and brush, and was literally frozen to death. The dog's bed was by the child's head, and marks where the dog had fondled and lapped him were discovered.—He had nothing on but a tow shirt and trousers. The dog, when within ten rods of the spot where the child lay, went all around and set up a most hideous and mournful howling, and would not go nearer, and seemed to be as much affected, if possible, as a human being.

Springfield, (Mass.) June 92.

Singular transaction.—We have recently been informed of a singular incident which happened about thirty years since, in the western part of this country. A man in good unembarrassed circumstances, having a wife and several children, met his neighbor one evening in the street, and presented him with two folded papers, which he wished him to keep. The man has never been seen nor heard of since that time. The neighbor upon examining the papers, found them to be two warranty deeds, by which the man had conveyed him, absolutely, all his real estate. His family was thus reduced to poverty, and no possible motive could be imagined for his conduct. The affair rested thus for several years under the expectation of his return; but no tidings having been received of him, the neighbor has honestly conveyed the estate to the wife and family of him who so suddenly and accountably disappeared.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTY,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE

HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

To Parents and Guardians.

THOMAS D. BURCH has recently removed from Fayetteville to this place. (Hillsborough,) where he has taken a large and commodious house for the accommodation of such students as may apply to him for board; and as every attention will be paid to morals, &c. he flatters himself that his friends and acquaintances, at least, will encourage him.

July 4th, 1825. 81—

For Sale in Hillsborough.

THE subscriber has for sale together with the buildings and improvements thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 4th Monday of this month, at the market house. The purchaser will be required to give a note therefor, payable and payable at the bank in Hillsborough, and will have the usual bank accommodation by renewal every ninety days.

July 5th, 1825. 81—3w

Valuable Lands and Mills

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, a valuable tract of land, containing two hundred and fifty acres, on which is a Grist Mill, on two pair of stones, and a Saw Mill, situated in the upper part of this county. In the absence of the subscriber, the land will be shown by Thomas Holt, or Marmaduke Thompson.

Archibald M. Holt.

Orange county, July 5th. 81—1f

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hubbard & Dickens is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm are placed in the hands of Wm. Dickens, who is alone authorised to collect the same.

All persons having claims against the concern will please present them for adjustment, and it is expected that those indebted will pay their respective dues without delay.

Jacob Hubbard,

Wm. Dickens.

Greensborough, N. C. June 20. 80—3wp

I HAVE placed the bonds, accounts, &c. due the firm, into the hands of Dr. Watson, of Greensborough, for collection, who is properly authorised to receive the same and to grant discharges, and to whom those indebted are earnestly pressed to make immediate payment.

Wm. Dickens.

Greensborough, N. C. June 20. 80—3wp

Beware of Swindlers!!!

ON the 29th of January last, my black woman named PEGGY, was enticed away from me by Samuel Townsend, Patrick Monroe, Joseph Orston and others; was harboured and concealed by the said Samuel Townsend, and taken into his possession under promise of obtaining her freedom; and on the 17th of March last, was carried off by the above named Joseph Orston, who goes in the capacity of a pedler. Said Peggy is now in the 17th year of her age, of middle size, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, handsomely built, of yellow complexion, very likely, familiar, and very free spoken. She sometimes calls herself Peggy Hain, and has of late pretended to say that she was free born. Peggy may be known by any one who converses with her, by her telling him she has raised her, and of her leaving her child behind, whose name is Eliza. It is supposed that she is sold, or concealed in some part of the country. Any person finding where she is, and giving information by letter, directed to the subscriber living in Harwood, dis. net, or to Mr. Isaac Frazier, in Columbus, S. C. shall receive a reward of twenty five dollars, and if the said Orston and Peggy be found to be her, and apprehended, so that the villains can be brought to justice, any person or persons, so apprehending them, shall receive a reward of fifty dollars.

S. W. Kearsey.

Jan. 17, 1825. 81—3w

VALUABLE

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

THE subscriber being about to remove from the town of Hillsborough, will offer for sale, at auction, on Saturday the 30th of July next, a quantity of elegant and valuable furniture, viz. one Mahogany Side Board, one ditto China Press, one walnut China Press, Dining Tables, Beds, Bedsteads, Windsor Chairs, Carpet, Mirrors, Books, &c. together with many other articles.

The terms will be accommodating, and will be made known on the day of sale.

John Van Hook, jr.

June 21. 79—

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March Term,

1825.

It is ordered by the court that at the next term of this court, and thereafter, the state's docket will be taken up on Friday. Witnesses and all others concerned will take notice and be governed accordingly, except those where the bills have not been found; they will attend and appear before the grand jury as usual.

Test, A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

June 28. 80—3w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, at the late dwelling house of Thos. Galt, (preacher) deceased, on Wednesday the 13th day of July next, all the residue of his personal estate, consisting of two valuable Negroes, one Wagon and Harness, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, a crop of Corn, Wheat, and Oats, Household and Kitchen furniture, and a set of Blacksmith tools, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Wm. Moore,

John Sykes, sen.

Executors.

June 23d, 1825. 80—2w

BLANKS,

For sale at this office.

May 26 76-3wp

Latest from England.

New York, June 23.

By the packet ship *Silas Richards*, capt. Holdridge, arrived in 32 days from Liverpool, the editors of the New York Daily Advertiser and of the New York Gazette have received Liverpool papers to the 25th May, the day on which she sailed—London papers to the 23d, and Lloyd's and London shipping lists to the 21st, all inclusive. Advices of the markets are to the 24th; the cotton market had been in an unsettled state; the quotations, however, do not materially vary from those by the last arrivals. The English funds continued to decline, and consols had fallen.

The Catholic relief bill was taken up in the house of lords on the 17th of May. Among the petitions presented in favour of it, was one by Lord Grey, which, he said, contained the signatures of more than 30,000 persons, among whom were the duke of Norfolk, and all the Roman Catholic peers, prelates and clergy, and the ancient Roman Catholic gentry of the kingdom. He referred the house to the time when their catholic ancestors made the most powerful and successful appeal against papal usurpation. He said the house had refused to do to Ireland what they had done to America; and he hoped it might not bring about a similar separation.

The earl of Donoughmore moved the second reading of the bill.

Lord Colchester said, the kind of emancipation he wished to provide for Ireland was, from bigotry and ignorance, and from that foreign power whose influence over the minds of her population had so materially contributed to her debasement. He also wished to see her emancipated from the extreme subdivisions and underletting of lands, which kept her in poverty and all its consequent evils. He had found that the distresses and disturbances of Ireland did not arise from any difference of religious feeling.

The marquis of Anglesey said that every concession had only rendered the Catholics more restless. They would be content with nothing short of ascendancy. If it must be a trial of strength against the protestants, he could not yield to them the right of having their bishops appointed by any other power but the king of the country.

The marquis of Camden supported the bill.

Earl Darnley said that such petitions might be drawn up and signed in England, even for the removal of the noble lord on the Woolpack.

The earl of Longford, said it was urged that the adoption of the bill will add to the prosperity of the country—he was content with the station they had already reached. The "necessity" of the measure reminded him of the old Irish chiefs: "You owe me tribute; and if you don't—" "I owe you no tribute; and if I did—" There could be no protestant security without protestant ascendancy.

The bishop of Norwich implored that the system of injury might be made to cease, which had been heaped on five millions of loyal subjects and conscientious christians. There was no country in Europe more disgraced by penal laws than Ireland. If the church of England could not be maintained without persecution, he would say, let it fall. I worldly advantages could be secured to him by the sufferings of so many fellow beings they would have no charms for him.

The earl of Carberry was satisfied the measure had better be carried soon than late.

The Catholic priests denounced the protestant church as a pest. A book, not indeed fully owned by them, but carrier in triumph to Rome, and placed in cedar and gold, declared that the day of her destruction is at hand, and every Catholic must assist. The ecclesiastical authority is temporal power. The pope nominates all the titular bishops of Ireland; and they appoint the inferior clergy. Was it nothing that a foreign potentate should possess, in the heart of the kingdom, an army led by officers of his own appointing? The pope, in 1809, claimed the right of absolving from allegiance. The bill would be a scaling ladder against the church.

The marquis of Lansdown quoted the examples of the U. States, Holland, Prussia and Denmark in favour of the bill.

The earl of Liverpool was willing to put it on the ground of expediency. The bill was miserably framed. In a free state all subjects are entitled to equal rights on equal conditions—but here the conditions are not equal. The Catholic offers only a divided allegiance. He had never heard an answer to this. The pope nominated to any vacant diocese in Ireland, and the clergy were bound to obey. Are Catholics then entitled to the same rights as the protestants? The priests are absolute masters of the minds and actions of their flocks. The catholics do not, like the dissenters, lay the bible as a corner stone of union with the church of England. What could be done with elections if the priests could excommunicate a candidate? He held that the protestant succession was the foundation of the government. If the bill passed great Britain would be no longer a protestant

state. The effects would be slow but sure.

To destroy the protestant church was their oath, their every thing. Religion had nothing to do with the distress in Ireland. The Irish Catholics had more privileges than my people on the continent. The world are told by certain publications, that nothing had been gained by the reformation; but he would make no desperate experiments on a constitution under which Great Britain had enjoyed so much.

The lord Chancellor said the declaration of Mr. Pitt, that the catholic claims could not be agreed to without complete securities to the protestant establishment. These he had not discovered in the bill, the preamble indeed, said that it was to knit together the hearts of men, but it had already set the persons to be benefited by the ears. By it, three catholics were to regulate the intercourse with Rome, without giving any pledge or security of the crown; but he had sworn not to acknowledge any foreign potentate. The house was divided, and the votes stood

For the bill—present 84, proxies 46, 130
Against it—present 113, proxies 65, 178

Majority against it, 48

English vessels going to Italian ports, are to be submitted to a long quarantine, in consequence of the relaxation of the quarantine laws in England.

The fetes were to begin in Paris on the 6th June and last ten days.

The garrison of Seville, in consequence of not receiving their pay, forced open the residences of the dignitaries and canons of the church, and pillaged them. When the express left there for Madrid the tumult continued. The soldiers had refused to attack the houses of some liberals, saying they were not to blame, and had suffered enough.

The second expedition for Cuba were fitting out at Havana, the government, it was said, apprehending an attack from the Mexicans.

The emperor of Russia reached Warsaw on the 27th of April, and Mr. Stratford Canning passed through Berlin on the 14th ult. on his return from St. Petersburg.

A meeting of the English catholic association was held in London on the 21st to express their ideas on the subject of the rejection of the Catholic relief bill. The duke of Norfolk was in the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. O'Connell.

His majesty's ship *Blossom* had sailed on a voyage of discovery and survey in the Pacific.

A London morning paper says, the king of England is considered to be in a bad state of health.

The following, says the Liverpool Courier, is an extract of a letter dated Madrid May 4.—The garrison of Seville has just warned the government, that it is time to change its system, and to place itself in harmony with the public spirit of the nation. The soldiers, finally, having nothing to live upon, and knowing the destination of the funds received by the treasury of Seville, rose and proceeded in a body to the residences of the canons and dignitaries of the church, whose doors they forced open, and pillaged their houses, crying "Down with the clergy!" "Down with absolute government!"—Col. Vara, of the regiment of the Prince, has arrived bringing despatches to government, containing details not yet made known. The disturbance it would appear had not ceased when he left Seville.

Important from Greece.—The Augsburg Gazette contains the following intelligence—"Constantinople, April 23. Alarming news has arrived from the Morea. Ibrahim Pacha is in a desperate situation: he is surrounded by the Greeks, who are hastening to the spot from all quarters. The landing of this Egyptian in Greece has been a signal for a levy en masse. The electric spark has not a more speedy effect. The captains of the christian vessels arriving from the coasts of the Morea, consider Ibrahim as nearly ruined, but still flatter themselves that he will extricate himself from his embarrassment. We hear nothing of Redsched Pacha, which was to penetrate into the Morea by land."

JEWS IN ITALY.

The London Literary Gazette informs us, that the pope has, after the following fashion undertaken the conversion of the Jews:

The monarch of the triple crown has lately issued an edict, of which the following is an extract—"In order the better to spread the light of the gospel among the Israelites, the measures taken during the time of pope Clement VIII, to compel Jews to attend catholic sermons, and which only were interrupted by the recent political events to which Italy has been a prey, are re-established from the date of first of March last." The edict afterwards orders "three hundred Jews to attend every Saturday evening; and that according to their turn, there shall be 100 individuals aged from 12 to 13 years, and 50 girls and women of the same age. Each time when a Jew misses sermon when it is his turn to attend, he shall pay the a fine of paoli; no excuse will be admitted; if the oldest Jews do not denounce the defaulters,

they shall be fined thirty scudi. The christians who insult the Jews when they are at church shall be birched, or incur other pains, according as circumstances are more or less grave."

In order to exemplify what is called ministerial monarchy, and to record here a fine instance of manly self devotion, we have translated the following article.

Court of Assizes—Paris, 15th April.

M. Laignel, former captain in the navy, who had obtained all his advances in the service by honorable exploits, was brought up to the bar of the court. He was accused of having addressed, in writing, menaces to the king's ministers, if they did not repeal an ordinance by which the pensions of the navy officers were reduced below those of the office clerks, in violation of the text of the law. The prisoner was in uniform and decorated with the orders of St. Louis and the Legion of Honor. He appeared to be about sixty years of age. His exterior indicated the temper and roughness of an old sailor. An imprisonment of one hundred and ninety-five days, before he was called to trial, did not seem to have depressed his spirit. When interrogated by the president of the court as to the motives which had determined him to send the writing in question to the ministers, he answered, that having failed in all his endeavors to cause justice to be done to his fellow officers, he thought no other expedient remained than to cause himself to be brought to trial in some way, so that the circumstance might reach the ear of the king, and full light be thrown upon the abuses in the administration of the naval concerns. The president remarked to him—"You ought to have addressed your complaints to the king, the fountain of all justice." M. Laignel answered—"I addressed six memorials to the king: the third was handed to him by the high admiral; I presented the sixth myself to his majesty, on my bended knee—I asked nothing for myself—I have the highest pension attached to my rank. I petitioned only for brave and unfortunate officers who were reduced to penury. The two houses of the legislature referred, six times, my petitions to the ministers, who paid no attention to them. At length, I took and produced the joint opinion of several of the most distinguished jurists of the capital; but in vain—I therefore tried every means of obtaining justice."

After this dialogue, the attorney general endeavored to show that although the accused had no intention to execute the threats which he addressed to the ministers, he had nevertheless committed a crime specified by the law. The counsel of the prisoner pronounced an eloquent and ingenious speech in his defence; showed how the half pay of the naval officers had been suddenly reduced by the ministry, in 1815; how Laignel had sacrificed eight or nine years of his time and repose, and much of his means, in his noble efforts to cause this wrong to be redressed; how, finally, seeing that he could secure no attention from the government in the regular way, he resolved to offend the ministry, so as to be dragged before the criminal court, where notoriety might be given to the whole cause.

The jury after deliberating a short time, acquitted the prisoner.

FROM MATANZAS.

Capt. Brothers, of the schooner *Eagle*, at New York, from Matanzas, informs that intelligence was received there on the afternoon of the 16th inst. that the negroes on several of the principal plantations in the Partido of St. Jose, about twenty miles from Matanzas, had revolted and murdered the proprietors thereof in the most shocking and cruel manner.—Immediately on the receipt of this melancholy intelligence, the governor despatched a large body of troops to quell them. Captain B. says that the latest advices from them, just prior to his sailing, stated they were pretty well subdued, after killing about sixty or seventy of them. The whole number collected was said to be about 300. They killed about fifteen or twenty whites, including one female, principally foreigners. Whole families were flocking into the city for safety.

From the London Lancet.

"Perhaps," says professor Vogel, "there is no science which requires so penetrating an intellect, so much talent and genius, so much force of mind, so much acuteness and memory as the science of medicine." Whoever sits down to study physic with the expectation of becoming an accomplished physician, will probably discover that he has undertaken the greatest of all human labors—the most difficult of all earthly pursuits. Let him but reflect a moment on the languages to be learnt, the books

to be read and studied, the various departments of philosophy and science to which his attention must be directed before the study of the Hippocratic art can be advantageously commenced. Having laid the foundations of that edifice on which his future labors are destined to be expended, let him look around and behold the boundless field of inquiry to which his enterprises must be directed, the infinite variety of materials which lie scattered before him, the 'mists of error' which envelope the scene, and the delusive shapes of hypothesis and fancy, which, with 'inviting attitude,' surround his paths.—Let him take a survey of the annals of physic and the records of surgery—of the human body, with whose most intimate recesses he must be familiar—the sad catalogue of its diseases—the remedies for their alleviation, and the inexplicable principles by which the wonderful machine is governed—the laws of 'organic life' upon which vitality depends, and the operations of the mental faculties through which reason shines, and wit sparkles, and judgment elevates, which are vigorous in health, impaired by disease, and obtained or removed by 'the debt' which all must pay.—But 'multum adhuc restat operae vultumque restabit.' Alas! all these difficulties being surmounted, he will find his labours to be still in their infancy, much more than all remains. Having furnished his workshop and inspected the instruments by which his art is to be conducted, the most diligent attention and unwearied industry in the closet and at the bed side, are still necessary to confer the requisite experience, before he can apply with due effect the various branches of his knowledge to the prevention, alleviation or cure of the thousand 'ills to which flesh is heir."

A villain.—The notoriety of Daniel Pullen, the swindler, and the hardened villainies disclosed on his trial this week, induce us to trace a sketch of his career hitherto. He appears to have been a bill broker in London, of not the most respectable standing. His name figured in the trial of Wagstaff, who suffered for forgery in 1821, but he secreted himself till he found means to ship himself off to this country in the *Acasta*, under the name of Phillips. It was not long before he found associates of fit stamp for promoting his design in New York, and by their aid and his deceptions, he succeeded in his nefarious objects to an extent that must be regretted. His cruelty and unsparing rapacity in not being satisfied till he had completed the ruin of those he had deluded, excites abhorrence. He was apprehended in making his escape with some of his connections and part of their booty, on board a sloop for Baltimore, having been overheard to say, that "he had come to New York to do the yankees, and having done so he was now off." This was told to Mr. Clark, whom he had plundered of \$4700, and led to his arrest just as the sloop was getting under weigh. Nine several bills were found against him by the grand jury, on the first of which he has been convicted after the trial of ten hours. It was proved that one means for defrauding his victims was, to exhibit checks and bills purporting to be drawn by respectable houses. To poor Clark, he gave a bill drawn by R. Haliday & Co. on Jones, Lloyd & Co. London, on which and others, he obtained an advance of nearly \$5000—but afterwards contrived to get possession of these bills again, under the pretence of negotiating the same, and gave his own check which was of no value. The deposit of Clark in giving his evidence was distressing to the court. He is deprived of the property he and his family lately brought from England, and which was their whole dependence. Much indignation was manifested towards the prisoner, who was brutal enough to irritate the old man in court, notwithstanding the injuries he had inflicted. Southern, who was tried with him, seems to have been a man of fair character till since his acquaintance with Pullen. Haslock and Palling, who, we believe, are not yet in custody, are said to have injured poor working women to the amount of 400, and one poor distressed widow lost 40 dollars. Boggs, their managing man, was also implicated, and a true bill found against him. [N. Y. Mer. Adv.]

AFRICA.

Since the discovery has been made that Africa is likely to become productive in other commodities besides gold and slaves, the politician begins to eye it with more complacency, and the merchant to regard it as a new field for commercial enterprise. The efforts made by the Pacha of Egypt to raise cotton for the European market have been to a certain extent successful; and it cannot be doubted, that the importations into Europe from that quarter, will keep pace with the capacity of the country for its production, and the experience of the growers in its preparation for the manufacturer. In a few years cotton will probably be the great staple of that strip of territory which stretches south from the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean to the Tropics of Cancer. Hence will arise a new and powerful competitor to those cotton countries from which Europe has hitherto been accustomed to draw her

supplies. Coffee a rice are also indigenous to Africa; and as the colonists who have recently settled at Liberia are beginning to direct their attention to these productions which will enable them to enter into commerce with other countries, it is reasonable to expect that these will be successfully, and in the course of time, extensively cultivated. Our knowledge of Africa is almost entirely confined to her sea-coast. Of her vast interior, we know comparatively nothing. Circumstances have, in every instance where attempts have been made to penetrate into the country, successfully opposed to the attempt. But, from what is known has sprung an ardent desire of further development. The development must sooner or later take place; as the hostility of circumstances shall gradually give way to human courage and perseverance. The resources of Africa must one day be thrown open to the enterprise of those nations which excel in commerce; and every settlement which is made on the African coast should be regarded and aided as the first steps towards such a desirable object. These settlements will gradually extend themselves from the coast and spread in various ramifications through the interior; and will thus become the starting points and depots of expeditions which will penetrate still more deeply. By this process, civilization will find its way even to the vast deserts which lie in Central Africa; and the slave trade will be ultimately abolished. A result so interesting to humanity, and so politically important, will be slow and progressive in its march; but we are disposed to view it as by no means out of the limits of reasonable calculation. Wash. Jour.

To the People of the United States.

Office of the Colonization Society,
June 27, 1825.

The board of managers of the American colonization society have the pleasure to announce to the public, that the late accounts from Liberia, by the *Hatter*, represent their colony to be in very prosperous circumstances. It cannot fail to gratify the friends of this cause to learn, that the colonists continue to enjoy excellent health, and are highly spoken of by the agent, as industrious and enterprising. During the past year, they have made very considerable and important improvements in building and in clearing and enclosing land. Their schools are also flourishing. In short, more than the most sanguine members of the board had ventured to anticipate, has been already realized. When we review the many discouragements and difficulties against which we have struggled from the very commencement of our labors, and the most unprecedented success which has notwithstanding, crowned our humble efforts, we are animated to look forward to the certain and complete accomplishment of all our hopes. Yet it is not to be denied that we have still much to encounter. Those who have already been sent out to Africa are in want of many articles necessary to their comfort and indispensable to their health. For supply of these articles they look to this board, and we have exhausted our funds. There are hundreds more who are ready and anxious to join their brethren in the land of their fathers, but we have scarce a dollar in our treasury to furnish them the means of transportation. We trust, however, that it is necessary only to make our situation known to an enlightened, benevolent, and liberal public, to secure their efficient aid. We publish, therefore, our intention of sending out early in the fall a vessel to carry emigrants and supplies to Liberia and apply with confidence to our friends throughout our country for means to accomplish our design.

Is it necessary to add another word? That vast advantages would result to this country from the colonization in Africa of the free people of color among us, if such an event could be brought about, no one has ever denied. That such a measure is practicable, no one can now entertain a reasonable doubt. The experiment has been made, and the success of it has exceeded even our warmest hopes. A colony is planted in Africa, and when the means are compared with the object, is flourishing beyond example. Shall this noble enterprise be foiled? The anniversary of our independence is at hand. Every heart is exulting in the blessings which result from our free and happy institutions. Is there an American citizen who will not, under these circumstances, and when the subject is brought to his view, feel deeply for injured and benighted Africa? Our appeal will not, cannot be resisted. With the utmost confidence that we shall not be disappointed in our expectations, we leave our cause with the people of the United States. It is the cause of the patriot, of the philanthropist, of the christian.

Donations for the purposes of this association, will be received by R. Smith, esq. Washington city, treasurer of the board.

By order of the society.
R. R. GURLEY, Agent.

A black lead mine was discovered a few days since, by two men, while ploughing on the land of Mr. Daniel Marshall, in New Castle, West Chester county, Del.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 13.

Bible Society.—At a meeting of the president and managers of the Bible Society of this state (now auxiliary to the American Bible Society) held on the second instant, a fresh supply of Bibles and Testaments were ordered to be immediately procured, and the sum of two hundred dollars was directed to be transmitted as a donation from this society to the parent society in New York.

The Rev. Mr. Morrison of Fayetteville was appointed to preach the next annual discourse for this society on the second Sunday in December next.

Raleigh Register.

Colonization Society.—The managers of the African Colonization Society of Raleigh, auxiliary to the parent institution at Washington city, met on the 2d inst. and, among other things, resolved to call on the members of the society for one year's subscription, and for all arrears due; and directed a subscription paper to be put into the hands of Joseph Ross, esq. with a request that he use his endeavors to obtain additional subscriptions. They also resolved to recommend to the clergymen of the different denominations in this and the neighboring counties, to take up a collection in their respective congregations, in the present month or as soon as convenient, in aid of the funds of the society.

The churches of most of the different denominations of christians in the United States have recommended to their respective ministers to solicit contributions to promote the object of the parent institution—an appeal is made to the benevolence of every patriot and philanthropist, in the hope that the necessary means will be afforded for putting the colony at Liberia on a permanent footing, thereby laying the foundation for riding the United States, by a gradual and legitimate mode, of a population, which is at once the source of scorn and ridicule abroad, and of numerous evils at home; and, at the same time, embracing the fairest prospect for christianizing the heathens of a vast benighted continent.

Gov. Burton was appointed vice-president of this society, in the place of Archibald Henderson, esq. deceased, and Sherwood Haywood, Wm. Boylan and Wm. Peace, esqrs. were appointed managers, in places also rendered vacant by death.

It is with regret we learn, that the rain which fell between the 30th ultimo and 3d instant, has swollen the water courses to such a degree, that several mills in this vicinity have been washed away.

The pirate off the Cape.—The Baltimore Chronicle of the 2d inst. says, "We are happy to learn that the secretary of the navy has despatched an efficient force to scour the coast of N. Carolina, in search of the piratical vessel supposed to have been committing depredations on our commerce. This prompt movement looks well, and we trust success may attend the expedition."

Ingenious Villany.—Two brothers from the county of Stokes, Edward and Thompson Slaughter, were returning from South Carolina, and being out of cash, they fell upon the following expedient to supply their wants: Ned, who has a remarkably curled head of hair, and a flat nose, was painted black, and swapped by his brother to a gentleman near the South Carolina line, for a little negro boy, getting in the exchange a sum of money. Thompson moved on his journey, and Ned remained with his new master a day or so; he then, to use his own words, "washed out, and came on." This affair came to light by the confession of Ned, who became displeased with his brother for engrossing the whole spoil, and let the matter out. It is understood that they have left the country, and gone into Virginia. It is well that the public should guard against these fellows, as they are great scoundrels. Thompson is strong built, fair skinned, dark hair, with good teeth; he lisps in speaking. Ned is also a stout frame, with a dark skin, flat nose and dark curled head, and without much blacking might personate a negro; he also lisps in speaking. It is said that he has several times been sold by his brother—remaining two or three days to let his brother escape, when he would emancipate himself by "washing out."

Western Carolinian.

We learn that on Saturday, the 18th inst. Francis Biles, of Montgomery county, was struck by lightning, while sitting in his house with the family. Mr. B. was an industrious and upright man, and had just commenced the world, with a prospect of raising a reputable family, and becoming himself a useful member of the community.

The oration of Mr. Webster at Bunker Hill celebration, is spoken of in terms not more high than we dare to

say they are just. The public estimation of it may be referred to the fact, that the booksellers have given to the monument association six hundred dollars for the copy right of it—an enormous sum, when we consider how moderate a price this tract must bear. We suggest, that, under the circumstances, the publishers ought to be allowed the full benefit of their enterprise by the newspapers refraining, for a time at least, to copy or make any considerable extracts from the oration.

Nat. Intel.

Milledgeville, June 28.

Gen. Gains held a meeting with the chiefs of the friendly Indians at the Indian Springs on the 20th inst. at which, as we are informed, nothing satisfactory was effected. A talk with the Hostiles was to have been held at Broken Arrow on the 25th, from which we have not heard.

The Creek agent, col. Crowell, we understand has been suspended, and the special agent of the government, maj. Andrews, is said to be discharging temporarily the duties of Indian agent.

Recorder.

Two Choctaw chiefs lately fought a duel at New Orleans. One was killed, and the other according to the custom of his tribe, retreated, was shot by his companions, and both were buried in one grave.

Mr. David Ayres, of Ithaca, New York, has had about sixty persons, between the ages of 8 and 60, employed in making American imitation leg-horns, from native grass. In fineness of braid, texture, and colour, these hats are said to be equal to the imported, though they are sold 25 per cent. cheaper.

The New-York Mercantile Advertiser says there are now seven frigates and 64 gun ships, and two large corvettes, building in that city.

Termination of the Erie canal.—On Thursday evening the 19th ult. the gates at the foot of the Black Rock harbor were opened, and Lake Erie for the first time, commenced feeding the western extremity of the Lake Erie canal. This new line of canal, which winds along the margin of the Niagara for 9 miles between Black Rock and Tonawanda, is remarkably beautiful, having been laid out with great taste and judgment, and faithfully executed. It is wider and deeper than the other sections, for the purpose of throwing forward from the lake into the basin formed by the Tonawanda, an ample supply of water for the whole line west of Rochester.

Rhode Island.—The legislature of this state has been recently in session, and during the time passed a resolution, appointing Messrs. Searl, Bigham, Hunter, and A. Robbins, their attorneys, with instructions to sue the state of Massachusetts, in the courts of the United States, for the right of jurisdiction over a tract of land on the northern boundary of that state, and as counsel for pursuing the same to a final decision. The form of action is left to be determined by the counsel, consulting with the governor; and the governor is authorized to draw his warrant on the treasury for the payment of all necessary expenses.

Georgia.—The governor of Georgia, in compliance with a requisition of major Gen. Gaines, has issued an order, requiring the volunteer corps of infantry and cavalry, attached to the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th divisions of the militia of that state, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, completely armed and equipped.

Phenomenon.—The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 7th June states that the waters of the Mississippi were suddenly agitated on the evening of the 1st June, and rose nearly seven feet. This phenomenon extended about 250 yards above, and 3 or 400 below fort Plaquemine, and an immense tree, that had been embedded in the sand, with others still afloat, were borne up at once and thrown inside of the levee. The whole left shore was inundated, and when the waters subsided, presented many fish that had been left in the recession. On the opposite bank, where the new fort is erecting, the waters rose, but not so high as to overflow the levee.

New Orleans.—The Louisiana Advertiser of the 15th ult. says—our port is continually altering. The steam-boat Helen McGregor, in coming in last evening, run hard and fast aground on a sand-bar opposite Common street, where a few months since there was twenty feet depth of water. She was got off, a few hours after.

An unpleasant situation.—We are informed by the Philadelphia Gazette, that on Wednesday evening a gentleman passing along Bank street, discovered a man mounted on the top of the palisades, and endeavouring to get into

the garden, of the bank of Pennsylvania. Finding himself discovered, he made a sudden jump, but his pantaloons were caught by the point of one of the palisades, and there he hung dingle dangle, head downwards, feet upwards, till the watchman came and extricated him from his disagreeable situation. He complained that he was too sick to walk, and was carried to the watch house on a wheel barrow.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

It is stated in the documents which were submitted by governor Troup to the legislature of Georgia, that "the hostile party" in the Creek nations, i. e. the party hostile to McIntosh and the treaty, "largely exceeds four thousand warriors," while the "friendly party amounts only to five hundred."

New York, July 1.

Steam boat Commerce and safety barge Lady Clinton.—Yesterday afternoon those elegant boats left this city for Albany, under the command of captain George Seymour, late of the steam boat Lady-Sherbrooke. The decks of both boats were crowded, and the wharves and shipping were covered with thousands of persons who had assembled to witness their departure. The Commerce and Lady Clinton left the wharf lashed side and side, and remained in that situation about a quarter of a mile, when the Commerce shot ahead, and took the other in tow, in her wake. While the boats remained at the wharf they were visited by admiring thousands, and any description on paper, will fall far short of the reality.

The steam boat Commerce is calculated both for freight and passengers, and is built on the same plan as the boats now running between Montreal and Quebec. She is 130 feet deck, and 26 1/2 feet beam. The ladies' cabin is below, and at a distance of thirty-six feet from the boiler, between which there are two bulk heads. The cabin is well lighted and has every convenience. The gentlemen's cabin is on deck, and contains twenty-three berths. Over this is an upper deck, which extends to about the centre of the boat, and is covered by an awning.

The Safety Barge is the most superbly finished packet we have ever seen, and the same opinion was yesterday expressed by several gentlemen who have recently travelled through England, France, &c. She is 112 feet long and 33 feet wide; and on the lower deck there is an uninterrupted walk from the stem to the stern, about seven feet, on either side, entirely sheltered from the weather. The ladies' large cabin is on deck, and is fitted up in a most tasteful manner. There are also a double row of state rooms, with two berths in each, well lighted, and in each room is fixed a writing-desk, wash-stand, &c.

The dining room is below, and is 84 feet in length and 22 in breadth. One hundred and eighty persons can be seated with convenience at the table, and two hundred can be accommodated if required. This room is also the gentlemen's sleeping apartment, and contains fifty-four berths. The upper deck extends nearly the whole length of the boat, and is covered by an awning.

The price of passage in the barge is \$4, and in the steam boat \$3. The boats are separated on their passage at a distance of about fifteen feet, but a communication will be kept up by a drawbridge, well secured and guarded, over which the provisions are to be conveyed from the steam boat to the barge.

Captain Seymour has for several years commanded a steam packet on the St. Lawrence, and was universally esteemed for his urbanity to the passengers.—Com. Adv.

By late accounts from Mexico, it is understood that the treaty between the Mexican Union and Great Britain, was not as yet sanctioned by the Mexican senate, in which body it would seem to have encountered much opposition. One of the principal objections to it was, that it contained no formal acknowledgment of the independence of the republic.

Prince Murat and servant, arrived at New York on the 27th inst. afternoon, in the brig Hesper, from Gibraltar.

The Dutch frigate Pallas is daily expected at New York, with the Duke of Saxo Weimar, for whom apartments have been provided. It was stated in the London papers, that the Pallas would sail for the Chesapeake.

A tall gentleman.—A writer in the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, says that Mr. Magee, 8 feet 9 inches high, from the county of Tyrone, Ire-

land, has arrived, in the ship Conestoga, at Philadelphia.

Scuppernong Wine.—Through the politeness of Dr. William Darlington, an opportunity was afforded a few days since of testing the value of Scuppernong wine, from North Carolina. (Of which some count was given in this paper of 1st inst.) When Mr. Skinner of American Farmer, said "it is a high flavored, delicious beverage," he spoke the truth and nothing but the truth. The wine is good enough for the president's table—and, for thing, we presume is wanting, but general knowledge that such wine is manufactured in our own country, to insure for it a good market. We recommend to the lovers of wine, to procure and judge for themselves. The editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore, would cheerfully forward his orders to the manufacturers.

West Chester (Pa.) Rep.

Nashville, May 28.

Misfortune without a loss.—The cargo of the steam boat Eclipse, which was wrecked some time since, in this river, consisting principally of cotton, has been taken out, opened, dried and repacked; and from the advance which has since taken place in the price of cotton, some of those who were expected to be large losers, will be gainers by the delay created by the accident; and even the most unfortunate will scarcely sustain a loss.

Arnold.—By the death of General Phillips, who commanded the British in Virginia, the traitor Arnold was left in command there for some time. General Lafayette commanded the American forces opposed to him. It became necessary for Arnold to write to Lafayette on some subject connected with their operations, and a flag and several soldiers was sent with his letter. On learning that the letter was from Arnold, Lafayette refused to open it, saying to the soldiers who brought it, that he was willing to correspond with any honorable man of the whole British army, from a general to a private soldier, but with Arnold, who was a traitor and a dishonorable man, he could have nothing to do. This information carried back, created much conversation among the British troops, to the disadvantage of Arnold, their commander. The common soldiers remarked, that he must be a bad man, when the American General would prefer corresponding with one of them, even a private soldier, to him who was a general of an army.

Remarkable fact.—It is remarkable that since the great earthquake of 1687, no wheat will grow on the coast of Peru. In some places, indeed, a little is raised, but it is very unproductive. Rice, on the contrary, yields a great return. Before the earthquake, one grain of wheat yielded 200 grains.

New-Haven, (Conn.) June 21.

The Coccody, Queen Beetle, or Queen Bug, is still alive, at the museum in Church street. This astonishing insect is about one inch and a quarter in length, and what is wonderful to relate, she carries by her side, just above her waist, two lamps, which she lights up at pleasure, with the solar phosphorus, furnished her by nature. These little lamps do not flash and glimmer, like that of the Fire Fly, but give as steady light as the gas light, exhibiting two perfect spheres as large as a minute pearl, which afford light enough, in the darkest night, to enable one to read print by them. On carrying her into a dark closet, in the day-time, she immediately illuminates her lamps, and instantly extinguishes them on coming again into the light. But language cannot describe the beauty and sublimity of these lucid orbs in miniature, with which nature has endowed the queen of the insect kingdom.

Insects which destroy fruit.

Dr. Tilton says the insect that injures and destroys our apples, pears, peaches and other fruits is the curculio, a kind of beetle. This insect leaves the ground and crawls up the trees about the time when they are in blossom. As the fruits advance the curculio punctures the skin and deposits its eggs in the wound. The maggot preys upon the pulp and juices, until the fruit perishes and falls to the ground; it then retreats into the earth, where it remains in the form of a grub during the winter and in the spring is changed into a bug or beetle. Dr. Tilton estimates that one half of our fruits are destroyed by this insect. Various expedients have been tried for preserving fruits from the curculio. Farm yard fowls are great devourers of beetles; and hogs and other animals by running in orchards and devouring the fruit that falls, destroy many of the maggots before they escape into the ground. Tar, turpentine, camphor, &c. are offensive to insects, and one gentleman protected his fruits from the curculio by suspending on each tree, four

principally actuated by an expanded philanthropy, is proved by his entire neglect of the means of accumulating a large fortune and dying in comparative poverty. His very eccentricities, (for failings they could not be called) were the eccentricities of genius and benevolence. He finally fell a martyr to his arduous exertions to do good, and died in the full enjoyment of faith, and a blessed hope of immortality, leaving behind a numerous and loved family.

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

The exercises of this institution will commence on the first day of August next, under the immediate care of Miss LAVINIA BRAINERD, and under the inspection and superintendence of the Reverend WILLIAM M. GREEN. The course of instruction in this seminary will be carried on in a regular continued system of academic studies; embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to complete the female education.

Pupils from abroad can be accommodated with board in the most respectable families in the place, at the rate of ten dollars per month. Arrangements, however, are now being made, by which it is intended to instruct the more advanced pupils in housewifery, and in the various branches of domestic economy. Whilst all due attention will be paid to the ornamental and the ordinary branches of education, the instructors will deem it their imperative duty to pay especial regard to the morals and manners of the young ladies committed to their care.

There will be a select committee of literary ladies and gentlemen to attend the semi-annual examinations, to decide on the merits of the pupils, and to place them in the several classes. Those pupils who shall have completed their course of studies with acceptance, will receive a diploma with the signatures of their instructors, and of the examining committee, and under the seal of the seminary.

The studies of the several classes will be arranged in the following order:

First Class.—Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, Elements of Composition.

Second Class.—Ancient, Modern and Sacred Geography, use of the Globes, Map-drawing, Natural History, History of the United States.

Third Class.—Algebra, Elements of Euclid, Tyler's History, Rhetoric, Elements of Criticism, Astronomy, Chronology, Natural Philosophy.

Fourth Class.—Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Logic.

In addition to the above, lessons will be given in Music, Drawing and Painting in all its styles, in plain and ornamental Needle-work, and in making fruit and flowers in wax. There will be two vacations in the year. One of six weeks in the winter season, and another of a fortnight during the summer.

The first session will end about the middle of November, and a proportionate deduction in the price of tuition, be made on account of the necessary shortness of the session.

PRICES OF TUITION.

First Class, \$10 per session,
Second do. 12 do.
Third and Fourth do. 15 do.

All the ornamental branches taught at the usual prices.

Hillsborough, July 11th, 1825. 82—

MUSIC TUITION.

J. AYKROYD, Professor of Music, Newbern, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he intends to open his school for Vocal and Instrumental Music, about the 13th of July, and will feel grateful for the patronage he may receive.

Philadelphia, June 29. 82—

SADDLERY.

JAMES B. MADDE & CO. Inform the public that they have now on hand a large and splendid assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Horsemen's Caps, &c.

which they will sell very low for Cash, or will take in exchange, Beef Cattle, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Tow Linen, Flax Linen, Sewing Thread, Shoe Thread, Plank, Shingles, Bees Wax, and other saleable produce. They will also take good notes or judgments in payment, or give a credit of three or six months to those whose punctuality can be relied on. They are determined that their work shall be well executed, in the most fashionable and substantial manner, out of the best materials; which they hope will secure to them a liberal portion of public patronage.

All those indebted to them are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by cash or note.

Hillsborough, 12th July. 82—

Sixty summers had passed over his head without imparting a ray of warmth to his heart: without exciting one tender feeling for the sex, deprived of whose cheering presence the paradise of the world were a wilderness of weeds.—So he desperately extracted a crown from the depth of his pocket, and thrust it hastily into her hand. The action recalled her wandering senses. She blushed:—“It was the honest blush of pride at the thought of the gift.—She curt'sied; staggered towards the door; opened it; closed it; raised her hand to her forehead, and burst into tears.

New Monthly Magazine.

Adventure of Green Pease.

In the spring of the year, a young gentleman of great fortune, being desirous of presenting something very rare to his mistress, enquired in the suburbs of Paris for green pease, and with great difficulty procured four half pint bottles, for each of which he paid six Louis d'ors; a most extravagant price, but it was the only valuable present he could think of which the delicacy of his mistress would not make her refuse. For the lady was of a haughty disposition; and would not have excepted any thing which might subject her to the imputation of selfishness.

It is not certain if the cavalier gave orders, that she should be informed of the price, or whether the season of the year, and the knowledge of their rarity made her guess it; however, as she was more of the coquette than the epicure, she could not help telling the messenger, that the gentleman who bought them apparently had more money than wit.

Her mother, who was naturally avaricious, finding her of this opinion, proposed to sell the pease, and after some altercation she got the better of her delicacy, and made her consent to send them to the market, where none had appeared, nor indeed was such a rarity expected. The old lady luckily was acquainted with a woman, whose business it was to give intelligence to the stewards of people of quality, of every thing scarce, the first of this kind that was to be purchased.

This woman undertook the commission to sell the pease, and set out in the intention to carry them to the hotel of the Prince de Conde, who was to give a superb entertainment that day to the foreign ministers.

In the interval, another admirer of the young lady paid her a visit, and the conversation turned upon the backwardness of the spring, she accidentally mentioned the scarcity of green pease, which made him conjecture that she had a desire to taste them. He therefore shortened his visit, making some plausible excuse, and repaired to the most celebrated fruiterers in Paris; but to his mortification, all the intelligence he could procure was, that none had yet appeared, except four bottles, which an old woman had been seen conveying to the Prince de Conde's. The hopes of our enamoured now revived, he lost no time, and fortunately overtaking the woman, who knew him, before she reached the hotel, he thought himself very happy to obtain them at the moderate sum of thirty Louis. The emissary, equally overjoyed, returned to her employers with the money, and told the young lady who had purchased them. But though she had no objection to the money, she was extremely piqued to find that her favorite lover had bought them, not doubting but they were designed for some formidable rival; and in this conjecture she was confirmed, by the abrupt manner in which he had shortened his visit, and left her. Distracted with jealousy, she imparted her sentiments to a female servant, and both were earnestly employed in railing at the infidelity of mankind, when behold one of the servants of the suspected lover was introduced, who brought a basket from his master, decorated with flowers in season, and covered with nosegays, which being removed the triumphant fair discovered the green pease, and thus her chagrin was instantly converted into immoderate fits of laughter at this droll adventure. As for the visitor, being quite familiar in the house, and fond of dainties, she insisted on eating the pease, that they might not cause any more confusion in the family. But as her motive was easily discerned, they went no further than the rules of politeness required, and only dressed one bottle.

After the lady was gone, a new council was held, to deliberate on the disposal of the remainder. The daughter has now no objections to sell them again, but the mother

having a law suit in hand, thought it more for her interest to send them to her attorney, which was accordingly done; and occasioned a very warm dispute between him and his wife: Madame loved good cheer, and insisted on regaling her friends with the rarity; but the attorney knew better how to serve his own interest, and sent them to the marquis, who had promised to procure him preferment.

But scarce were the pease set down upon the table, when the lover who had adorned the basket with flowers, came to visit the marquis, and seeing his present to his mistress, thus as it were, fly in his face, he concealed his resentment, but took the first opportunity to pay a visit to his perfidious mistress, who very coolly thanked him for his pease, adding that they had an excellent flavour. Enraged at her carrying matters so far, he then told her, that she must wait till the marquis had tasted them, before she gave her opinion of their goodness. The lady, at a loss to guess his meaning, and confounded at the violence of his transports, demanded an explanation; he then related to her the incident, but she not suspecting what had happened, affirmed that they were not the same pease; this enraged him still more, and he required to see the basket in which he himself had placed the bottles and which he had adorned with flowers; not being able to produce it, the quarrel seemed to admit of no terms of accommodation; when in came the pease again. The marquis, who had a secret inclination for the lady, (the greatest beauty in Paris) thought them a very proper present for her. Our lover was now fully convinced that the marquis could not be so absurd to send his mistress her present to him, yet he was convinced that they were the same pease. The mother therefore was obliged to confess the truth; it was then determined to sacrifice the travelling pease to the call of nature; and they were accordingly consumed by the parties most deeply interested in their fate.

CHRISTIAN DUTIES.

Man is born for society, and feels in his mind an irresistible propensity to mingle with the company and engagements of his fellow creatures. In the common intercourse of life, and the general business of the world, it is utterly impossible for the most prudent and cautious person to avoid all connection with others whose character may be suspicious, or whose principles and practice may be highly censurable. Should any man be so unreasonable as to expect strict morals in every individual member of an extensive community, or should any be so morose as to withhold all converse with persons, perhaps more imprudent than himself, such a man would show neither experience in the frailties of human nature, nor christian charity in bearing, with condescension and lenity, the imperfections of others. It is the duty of every individual to look well to himself; to correct what is vicious in his own conduct, to rectify what is erroneous in his own judgment; to watch over himself, with unremitted vigilance; and to keep himself not unconnected with the world, but unsullied by it. If, by uniform adherence to virtue and piety, he may silently admonish others through the force of example, or if in seasonable opportunities of prudent insinuations he may instruct by gentle counsels, those who have candour enough to receive advice; such a man, by living with and mixing with society, will produce in it infinitely more moral good, than if he were peevishly to desist from taking his share in the common concerns of mankind and the world.

THE FIRST OATH.

“My lads,” said a captain, when reading his orders to the crew on the quarterdeck, to take the command of the ship, “there is one law that I am determined to make, and I shall insist upon its being kept; indeed it is a favour which I ask of you, and which as a British officer, I expect will be granted by a crew of British seamen.—What say you, my lads, are you willing to grant your new captain one favor?”—“Aye, aye, sir,” cried all hands. “Let's know what it is, sir.”—“Why, my lads,” said the captain, “it is this—that you must allow me to swear the first oath in this ship. No man on board must swear an oath before I do: I am determined to have the privilege of swearing the first oath on board. What say you, my lads, will you grant me this favor? Remember, you will

come a't to ask favors of me soon: come, what do you say, am I to have the privilege?” The men stared and stood for a moment quite at a loss what to say. “They were taken,” says one, “all aback.”—“They were brought up,” says another, “all standing.” The captain reiterated, “Now, my fine fellows, what do you say; am I to have the privilege from this time of swearing the first oath on board?” The appeal seemed so reasonable, and the manner of the captain so kind and prepossessing, that a general burst from the ship's company announced, “Aye, aye, sir,” with their accustomed three cheers. The effect was good;—swearing was wholly abolished in the ship.

Mariner's Mag.

Echoes.—There are several echoes in the highlands, which, from their powers, and the number of times which they repeat, have attracted much attention among the curious.—From the spot where the artillery is usually planted at West Point, we have often counted five distinct reverberations on the discharge of a field piece. And the celebrated echo below the Point, near the cite of old fort Washington, repeats nine times. One of the most distant echoes that we ever heard, is upon the east side of the Oregoa lake, occasioned by the peculiar conformation of the mountain celebrated in Cooper's novel, ‘The Pioneers,’ as the sublime scene of the fire in the woods. The reverberation is distant, yet so distinct, that a whole sentence of ordinary length is repeated; and the effect of a band of music of a tranquil evening upon the bosom of the lake, is very fine, as it appears like two bands, at different points playing the same air at the same time. In the days of ‘ould lang syne,’ it was a favorite amusement of the villagers, with their wives and sweethearts, to enjoy a double banquet of music in this way, upon the lake, of a moonlight evening. But neither of these echoes bear any comparison with one in the neighborhood of Milan. This echo, as we are informed, has been counted to repeat the report of a pistol eighty-five times. And what renders the peculiarity still greater, is the fact, that some words in the same sentence are repeated stronger than others, and do not always regularly and gradually diminish and die away. This echo interested Bonaparte very much; he went several times, and used to discharge two pistols at once, and always exclaimed that it was the most extraordinary thing he ever heard.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

From the New York Evening Post.

American History.—We have lately heard, in a manner and from a source that commands our belief, that Judge Marshall is engaged in writing, and is far advanced towards completing a history of the American government, from the adoption of the constitution to the termination of Washington's presidency. How desirable, how necessary, is such a work from the pen of such a man? Literary accomplishments, however amply competent to the task, are, by no means, the most entitled to the first place in the estimation of thinking and reflecting men; moral as well as intellectual qualities are both essential to the due execution of the undertaking; a capacity to trace the origin, and comprehend the policy of leading measures both foreign and domestic, so as to be able to explain the causes of their adoption; a spirit of truth and candour towards men of all parties, actuated by a fearless honesty, incapable of being seduced or deterred from rendering justice alike to all; these are rare and indispensable qualifications. And if in addition to these the historian were able to add the *quorum pars fui*, it would be all that could be desired. There are very few such men now living; Judge Marshall, however, we know to be one.

An Extraordinary Preservation.

In the memoirs of the late Rev. William Lee, formerly a missionary in India, written by the Rev. H. Lacy, is the following wonderful instance of the preservation of life when in imminent danger.

“Among the English gentlemen who paid Mr. Lee particular attention, was Mr. Churchill, whose residence was about two miles from the mission house, (at Vizagapatam.) One evening as he was reclining on his sofa, reflecting on his mournful loss, (the recent death of his lady) and watching the slumbers of his two little ones, who were near him on a bed, he was suddenly alarmed with the prospect of a terrible death, for

them as well as for himself, and as suddenly delivered both from the peril and the fear. A tiger walked into the house and entered the room; when beholding his own image in a large mirror, he rushed forward and broke it into a thousand pieces; and then immediately fled from the spot! Whether the alarm and horror thus excited were productive of injury to Mr. Churchill's health, does not appear; he did not, however, long survive the event.”

“An earthquake may be bid to spare”
The man that's strangled by a hair”

A man of integrity will be a man of frankness and of truth—as he intends always to walk in the path of rectitude, he of course has nothing to fear. His soul shrinks from every thing like deception—his yea means yea, his nay means nay.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. July 1, 1825.

A	K
D. B. Alsbrook, 2 William Kemp.	
Wm. Amis, 2	L
Samuel Alsbrook, John Lockhart,	
John Allison.	Samuel Lowry,
	George Laws,
B	Mary Long,
William Boyle,	
Josiah Baldridge, 2 Jas. Latta.	M
A. B. Bruce,	
Basil Brown,	James Mcbane,
John Barton,	Phillips Moore,
Robert Berry,	Alexander Morphis,
Jane Breze,	Willie P. Mangum,
William Bowles,	Mr. M. E. Manly,
Thos. B. wles,	Elie McDaniel,
Henry Bunch.	William Morrow, 2
	John Mathews,
C	Samuel Madden,
David Clark,	Asahel Moore, 2
Jesse Clark,	Victor M. Murphy.
Jane Corn,	
Enoch Cutchfield,	N
Ezekiel B. Curry, 2 James Nutt.	
James Childs, 5.	P
Reuben Carden,	James Palmer, 2
John Campbell,	William Pillford,
Solomon Cates,	Thomas Patterson.
Ephraim Cook,	R
Thos. Clancy, 2	John Ray, 2
Charles Cox,	Robert Richardson,
John Cook,	Thos. Reeves,
Thomas Couch,	John Roberts,
Wm. Cates,	O. Rogers,
Joseph Clark,	George Reeves,
Richard C. Clayton,	Jacob Riley,
Thos. Christian,	Thos. Robertson,
John J. Carrington, Green Richards,	
Francis Childs,	Frederick Reeves,
James Cowan.	Mr. F. Russell,
	John Raspberry.
D	S
Joseph Dickson,	
Mrs. Eran Davis 2 J P. Sneed,	
Nancy Dunagan,	Perry Sutton,
Miss Fouty Debruler William Smith,	
James Daughtry,	Godfrey Stephens,
William Duges,	J. S. Smith, 2
Thos. A. T. Dubose, James Strayhorn,	
	Mrs. S. Strudwick.
E	
James L. Eaton,	Rev. L. Skidmore,
William Evans.	James Standford,
	Joseph Subbins,
F	
Henry Forrest,	Jas. Smith, of Wm.
John Funtom,	Edmond Stephens,
Alexander Forrest.	Sheriff.
	Willie Shaw.
G	T
Hannah Gragson.	
	Widow Thompson,
H	
John Hall,	Susan Turner,
William Harris,	Thos. Thompson,
Alfred Hanner, 3	Richard Tap,
Winifred Hardee,	Robert Tinnin.
George Hall,	
Winifred B. Hill,	U
John Hart,	John Unstead.
Jesse Hargraves,	
Robert Hall.	W
J	
W. B. Jamison,	John Walls,
John H. Ingham,	Mary Wortham,
Robert Jones,	John Workman,
Isaac Jackson, 2	Sarah War-on,
James W. Jackson, Samuel Woods,	James Williams,
Drury Johnston.	Thos. D. Watts, 2
	James Wilkerson,
	Samuel Wortham,
	Samuel Woods,
	Bartle Walden.
	R. L. Cook, P. M.
	July 1.
	81-2

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of William H. Whitted, deceased, at February term of Orange county court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased, to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

James Webb, Ex'r.
March 29. 67-3m

Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,
OFFER FOR SALE
Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Gear, BOOTS, SHOES, and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit, and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.
Feb. 12, 1824. 16-

COTTON GINS

FOR SALE.
I HAVE received from Mecklenburg a load of Cotton Gins, made by Jm. T. Alexander, who, as a Gin maker, ranks amongst the first in the state. Some of his Gins are in operation in this county, and are highly commended. A constant supply will be kept throughout the year.

D. Yarbrough.

May 23.

THE MONEY MAN.

Old Jacob Stock! The chimes of the clock were not more punctual in proclaiming the progress of time, than in marking the regularity of his visit at the temples of Plutus in Threadneedle street and Bartholomew-lane. His devotion to them was exemplary. In vain the wind and the rain, the hail and the sleet, battled against his rugged front.—Not the slippery ice, nor the whole artillery of elementary war are, could check the plodding perseverance of the man of the world, or tempt him to lose the chance which the morning, however unpropitious it seemed, in its external aspect, might yield him of profiting by the turn of a fraction.

He was a stout built, round shouldered, squab-looking man, of the bearish aspect. His features were hard, and his heart was harder. You could read the interest-table in the wrinkles of his brow, trace the rise and fall of stock by the look of his countenance; while avarice, selfishness, and money getting, glared from his gray, glassy eye.—Nature had poured no balm into his breast; nor was his “gross and earthly mould” susceptible of pity. A single look of his would daunt the most importunate petitioner that ever attempted to extract hard coin by the soft rhetoric of a heart-moving tale.

The wife of one whom he had known in better days, pleaded before him for her sick husband, and famishing infants. Jacob, on occasions like these, was a man of few words. He was as chary of them as of his money, and he let her come to the end of her tale without interruption. She paused for a reply; but he gave none. “Indeed, he is very ill, Sir.”—“Can't help it.”—“We are very much distressed.”—“Can't help it.”—“Our poor children too.”—“Can't help that neither.”

The petitioner's eye looked a mournful reproach, which would have interpreted itself to any other heart but his. “Indeed you can,” but she was silent. Jacob felt more awkwardly than he had ever done in his life. His hand involuntarily scrambled about his breeches pocket. There was something like the weakness of human nature stirring within him. Some coin had unconsciously worked its way into his hand—his fingers insensibly closed; but, the effort to draw them forth and the impossibility of effecting it without unclosing them, roused the dormant selfishness of nature, and restored his self possession.

“He has been very extravagant.”—“Ah, Sir, he has been very unfortunate; not extravagant.”—“Unfortunate!—Ah! it's the same thing. Little odds I fancy. For my part, I wonder how folks can be unfortunate. I was never unfortunate. Nobody need be unfortunate, if they look after the main chance. I always looked after the main chance.”—“He had a large family to maintain.”—“Ah! married foolishly; no offence to you ma'am. But when poor folks marry poor folks, what are they to look for? you know. Besides, he was so foolishly fond of assisting others. If a friend was sick or in gaol, out came his purse, and then his creditors might go and whistle. Now if he married a woman with plenty of money, you know, why then....”

The supplicant turned pale, and would have fainted. Jacob was alarmed; not that he sympathized, but a woman's fainting was a scene that he had not been used to; besides there was an awkwardness about it; for Jacob was a bachelor.